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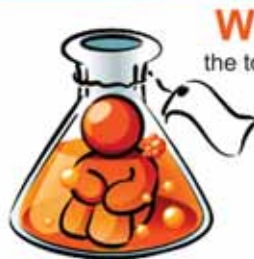
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Email: sales@servoplast.in, kolkata@servoplast.in

www.servoplast.in

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A journal for the growth and development of plastics trade & industry

President

Pradip Nayyar

Vice President

Ramesh Kr. Rateria

Hony. Secretary

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Phone : 2329 8856-57, Fax : 2329 8858

E-mail : cdc@cdcpinters.com

Editor : Manish Kr Bhaia

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INDIAN PLASTICS FEDERATION

8B, Royd Street, 1st Floor

Kolkata - 700 016 (INDIA),

Phone: 2217 5699 / 5700 / 6004

Telefax : 91-33-2217 6005

Email : office@ipfindia.org

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Hi Friends,

There was once a priest who was very poor, there were constant quarrels in his house between his unhappy wife, his hungry children and his helpless parents. He begged the deity of his temple to help. So the deity gave him a pot made of gold. The happy priest sold the pot and used the money to repay his debts,



bought all the things money could buy and even made investments to secure his future. But soon after the quarrels started again between his greedy wife, his ambitious children and his neglected parents. Each one wanted a greater share of the treasure. Annoyed, the priest went to the deity and demanded a solution. Once again, the deity gave him a pot made of gold. "No I don't want another pot. Give me something that solves the problem truly" cried the priest. "Pot of gold" exclaimed the deity, "But I never gave you the pot of gold. I gave you the nectar of wisdom. Did you not drink it? Or were you too distracted by the container?"

This simple story has left me thinking about the purpose of doing business and what should be the mission and vision behind running an organization. Is it investment which makes the business big or it's the mindset which makes the business big? Is it people who run systems or system which run's people. Many a time in life, we are faced with this thought which is called "DHARAM SHANKAT" as discussed by Dr. D. Patnaik in his talks in business sutra. I thus leave the interpretation of this open ended story to my fraternity friends. I would be happy to receive email with your views which we can share in the magazine's next issue. Happy introspection:

Do read the budget highlights. Wish you all a very happy financial year 2015-16.

Happy Reading

Warm Regards,

Manish Kr. Bhaia

Editor

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PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS



Dear Friends,

The much anticipated Union Budget 2015-16 has been announced by our Hon'ble Finance Minister Mr. Arun Jaitley. It was not a 'Big Bang' budget that many were expecting but it has succeeded in creating a pro-growth and pro-investment roadmap. The Budget is rich in broader policy announcements, encompassing schemes to strengthen insurance and social security for poorer segments of the population, steps to monetize gold stocks, measures to promote infrastructure investment, new laws against black money and steps to strengthen the policy framework for conducting economic and financial activity, including the ease of doing business.

Mr. Jaitley's strong backing for ushering in the national GST by April 2016 is commendable. However, daunting challenges remain, including passing the Constitution Amendment Bill by a two-thirds majority in both houses of Parliament and getting approval of at least half of the state legislatures.

The Budget also promises a significant reduction in the basic corporate tax rate from 30% to 25% over four years, with a concomitant reduction in the plethora of existing exemptions, to promote investment, growth and jobs.

There have also been some proposals pertaining to the plastics industry viz.

- Basic Customs Duty on Ethylene Dichloride (EDC), Vinyl Chloride Monomer (VCM) and Styrene Monomer (SM) is being reduced from 2.5% to 2%.
- Basic Customs Duty on Butyl Acetate is being reduced from 7.5% to 5%.
- Special Advanced Duty on Naptha, Ethylene Dichloride, Vinyl Chloride Monomer and Styrene Monomer for manufacture of excisable goods is being reduced from 4% to 2%.
- Excise Duty on Sacks and Bags of Polymers of Ethylene, other than for industrial use, is being increased to 15%.

Yes, it is an above average budget; how far above will now depend on its execution.

With best wishes,



Pradip Nayyar
President

From the Desk of Hony. Secretary



Dear Members,

After over six months of closure, HPL is back on production. IPF members can now look forward to an uninterrupted supply of polymers from HPL. During the last several months IPF had used all its resources to persuade the State Government and the promoters for commencing operations since the shut-down was ruining the plastic industry in the Eastern India.

On Monday 2nd March, 2015 a symposium on Union Budget 2015 -16 was organized by IPF at The Conclave, 216, AJC Bose Road, Kolkata – 700 017. The speakers on the occasion were Shri Subhash Lakhota, Income-Tax Practitioner, Tax Planning & Management Consultant & famous Tax Guru programme of CNBC Awaaz who spoke on direct taxes and Shri Arun Agarwal, FCA, an expert on Service Tax & Excise who spoke on indirect taxes. Each of the presentation was followed with an interactive discussion with members. The event was supported by Linc Pen & Plastics, Everest Sales Corporation, Rateria Laminators Pvt. Ltd. and Unnati Writing Products Pvt. Ltd. Around 100 IPF members participated in the programme. The event was followed by Hi-Tea. Most of the members were happy with the clarification on budget by both the speakers.

On Saturday 7th March, 2015 a Holi Get-Together was organised at hotel The Stadel, Salt Lake Stadium, Kolkata. An enchanting & entertaining Rajasthani Geet & Dance with Bollywood Music was held to entertain member along with dinner. Around 400 members participated in the Holi Get-together. The programme was organised to enhance brotherhood and provide an opportunity for fellowship amongst IPF members. The event was supported by many IPF members.

Work on IPF KC is progressing as per schedule. IPF KC Sub-Committee will be meeting shortly to finalize the proposal for CIPET for conducting the courses and running the centre. More detail on the subject will be available to members in near future.

The present membership subscription of IPF was fixed many years ago. With the passage of time, all input costs have greatly increased though there has been no increase in membership subscription. IPF was trying to absorb the deficit by various means, but now a time has come when we may be compelled to raise the membership subscription. The Executive Committee is discussing this issue and once the same is finalised a general body meeting of all members will be convened to give effect to the same.

As in previous years, IPF will take a delegation to Chinaplas. This year Chinaplas 2015 will be held at Guangzhou, China from May 20-23, 2015. Shri Puneet Tantia has been appointed as Convenor and Shri Swastik Agarwal as Co-Convenor of Chinaplas 2015 delegation. Mass emails have already been sent to all members requesting for their registration. Members desiring to join this tour may kindly contact IPF Secretariat for the same. The details of the package will be emailed to all members once the same is finalised.

Work on INDPLAS'15 is progressing smoothly. We are getting space booking regularly on our website from various parts of India. The momentum will pick up after April onwards as most companies avoid booking in earlier financial year. I request all IPF members to come forward and book your stall in advance before 31st March to avail EBD. Indplas'15 will attract visitors from West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Jharkhand, Chattisgarh, entire North East and neighbouring countries of Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh and Myanmar. It is a Golden opportunity for the IPF members to showcase their product and services and come in contact with new buyers. I seek support of each IPF member to make Indplas'15 a grand success.

With best wishes

Ashok Jajodia
Hony. Secretary

KEY FEATURES OF BUDGET 2015-2016

INTRODUCTION

- Credibility of Indian economy has been re-established in the last nine months.
- Indian economy about to take-off on a fast growth trajectory.
- Most growth forecasts have upgraded Indian economic growth while downgrading global economic growth.
- Economically empowered States are equal partners to Indian economic growth.
- Round the clock, round the year Government to pursue accelerated growth, enhanced investment for the benefit of all Indians.
- After inheriting an economy with sentiments of “doom and gloom” with adverse macroeconomic indicators, nine months have seen a turn around, making India fastest growing large economy in the World with a real GDP growth expected to be 7.4% (New Series).
- Stock market - Second best performing in 2014.
- Macro-economic stability and conditions for sustainable poverty alleviation, job creation and durable double digit economic growth have been achieved.
- Restored the trust of the people on the Government by delivering on different areas.

Three Key achievements:

- Financial Inclusion - 12.5 crores families financially mainstreamed in 100 days.
- Transparent Coal Block auctions to augment resources of the States.
- Swachh Bharat is not only a programme to improve hygiene and cleanliness but has become a movement to regenerate India.
- Game changing reforms on the anvil:
 - ◆ Goods and Service Tax (GST)
 - ◆ Jan Dhan, Aadhar and Mobile (JAM) - for direct benefit transfer.

STATE OF ECONOMY

Inflation

- Inflation declined - a structural shift
- CPI inflation projected at 5% by the end of the year, consequently, easing of monetary policy.
- Monetary Policy Framework Agreement with RBI, to keep inflation below 6%.
- GDP growth in 2015-16, projected to be between 8 to 8.5%.

Amrut Mahotsav - The year 2022, 75th year of Independence Vision for “Team India” led by PM

- Housing for all - 2 crore houses in Urban areas and 4 crore houses in Rural areas.
- Basic facility of 24x7 power, clean drinking water, a toilet and road connectivity.
- At least one member has access to means for livelihood.
- Substantial reduction in poverty.
- Electrification of the remaining 20,000 villages including off-grid Solar Power- by 2020.
- Connecting each of the 1,78,000 un-connected habitation.
- Providing medical services in each village and city.
- Ensure a Senior Secondary School within 5 km reach of every child, while improving quality of education and learning outcomes.
- To strengthen rural economy - increase irrigated area, improve the efficiency of existing irrigation systems, and ensure value addition and reasonable price for farm produce.
- Ensure communication connectivity to all villages.
- To make India, the manufacturing hub of the World through Skill India and the Make in India Programmes.
- Encourage and grow the spirit of entrepreneurship - to turn youth into job creators.
- Development of Eastern and North Eastern regions on par with the rest of the country.

Major Challenges Ahead

- Five major challenges: Agricultural income under stress, increasing investment in infrastructure, decline in manufacturing, resource crunch in view of higher devolution in taxes to states, maintaining fiscal discipline.
- To meet these challenges public sector needs to step in to catalyse investment, make in india programme to create jobs in manufacturing, continue support to programmes with important national priorities such as agriculture, education, health, MGNREGA, rural infrastructure including roads.
- Challenge of maintaining fiscal deficit of 4.1% of GDP met in 2014-15, despite lower nominal GDP growth due to lower inflation and consequent sub-dued tax buoyancy.

Fiscal Roadmap

- Government firm on journey to achieve fiscal target of 3% of GDP.
- Realistic figures shown in fiscal account without showing exaggerated revenue projections.

UNION BUDGET 2015-16

- With improved economy, pressure to accelerate fiscal consolidation too has decreased.
- Accordingly, journey for fiscal deficit target of 3% will be achieved in 3 years rather than 2 years. The fiscal deficit targets are 3.9%, 3.5% and 3.0% in FY 2015-16, 2016-17 & 2017-18 respectively.
- Additional fiscal space will go to funding infrastructure investment.
- Need to view public finances from a National perspective and not just the perspective of the Central Government. Aggregate public expenditure of the Governments, as a whole can be expected to rise substantially.
- Disinvestment to include both disinvestment in loss making units, and some strategic disinvestment.

Good governance

- Need to cut subsidy leakages, not subsidies themselves. To achieve this, Government committed to the process of rationalizing subsidies.
- Direct Transfer of Benefits to be extended further with a view to increase the number of beneficiaries from 1 crore to 10.3 crore.

Agriculture

- Major steps take to address the two major factors critical to agricultural production, that of soil and water.
- 'Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana' to be fully supported.
- 'Pradhanmantri Gram Sinchai Yojana' to provide 'Per Drop More Crop'.
- `5,300 crore to support micro-irrigation, watershed development and the 'Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana'. States urged to chip in.
- `25,000 crore in 2015-16 to the corpus of Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) set up in NABARD; `15,000 crore for Long Term Rural Credit Fund; `45,000 crore for Short Term Co-operative Rural Credit Refinance Fund; and `15,000 crore for Short Term RRB Refinance Fund.
- Target of `8.5 lakh crore of agricultural credit during the year 2015-16.
- Focus on improving the quality and effectiveness of activities under MGNREGA.
- Need to create a National Agriculture Market for the benefit farmers, which will also have the incidental benefit of moderating price rises. Government to work with the States, in NITI, for the creation of a Unified National Agriculture Market.

Funding the Unfunded

- Micro Units Development Refinance Agency (MUDRA)

Bank, with a corpus of `20,000 crores, and credit guarantee corpus of `3,000 crores to be created.

- In lending, priority will be given to SC/ST enterprises.
- MUDRA Bank will be responsible for refinancing all Micro-finance Institutions which are in the business of lending to such small entities of business through a Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana.
- A Trade Receivables discounting System (TReDS) which will be an electronic platform for facilitating financing of trade receivables of MSMEs to be established.
- Comprehensive Bankruptcy Code of global standards to be brought in fiscal 2015-16 towards ease of doing business.
- Postal network with 1,54,000 points of presence spread across villages to be used for increasing access of the people to the formal financial system.
- NBFCs registered with RBI and having asset size of `500 crore and above may be considered for notifications as 'Financial Institution' in terms of the SARFAESI Act, 2002.

From Jan Dhan to Jan Suraksha

- Government to work towards creating a functional social security system for all Indians, specially the poor and the under-privileged.
- Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojna to cover accidental death risk of `2 Lakh for a premium of just `12 per year.
- Atal Pension Yojana to provide a defined pension, depending on the contribution and the period of contribution. Government to contribute 50% of the beneficiaries' premium limited to `1,000 each year, for five years, in the new accounts opened before 31st December 2015.
- Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana to cover both natural and accidental death risk of `2 lakh at premium of `330 per year for the age group of 18-50.
- A new scheme for providing Physical Aids and Assisted Living Devices for senior citizens, living below the poverty line.
- Unclaimed deposits of about `3,000 crores in the PPF, and approximately `6,000 crores in the EPF corpus. The amounts to be appropriated to a corpus, which will be used to subsidize the premiums on these social security schemes through creation of a Senior Citizen Welfare Fund in the Finance Bill.
- Government committed to the on-going schemes for welfare of SCs, STs and Women.

Infrastructure

- Sharp increase in outlays of roads and railways. Capital expenditure of public sector units to also go up.

UNION BUDGET 2015-16

- National Investment and Infrastructure Fund (NIIF), to be established with an annual flow of ₹ 20,000 crores to it.
 - Tax free infrastructure bonds for the projects in the rail, road and irrigation sectors.
 - PPP mode of infrastructure development to be revisited and revitalised.
 - Atal Innovation Mission (AIM) to be established in NITI to provide Innovation Promotion Platform involving academicians, and drawing upon national and international experiences to foster a culture of innovation, research and development. A sum of ₹ 150 crore will be earmarked.
 - Concerns of IT industries for a more liberal system of raising global capital, incubation facilities in our Centres of Excellence, funding for seed capital and growth, and ease of Doing Business etc. would be addressed for creating hundreds of billion dollars in value.
 - (SETU) Self-Employment and Talent Utilization) to be established as Techno-financial, incubation and facilitation programme to support all aspects of start-up business. ₹ 1000 crore to be set aside as initial amount in NITI.
 - Ports in public sector will be encouraged, to corporatize, and become companies under the Companies Act to attract investment and leverage the huge land resources.
 - An expert committee to examine the possibility and prepare a draft legislation where the need for multiple prior permission can be replaced by a pre-existing regulatory mechanism. This will facilitate India becoming an investment destination.
 - 5 new Ultra Mega Power Projects, each of 4000 MW, in the Plug-and-Play mode.
- Financial Market**
- Public Debt Management Agency (PDMA) bringing both external and domestic borrowings under one roof to be set up this year.
 - Enabling legislation, amending the Government Securities Act and the RBI Act included in the Finance Bill, 2015.
 - Forward Markets commission to be merged with SEBI.
 - Section-6 of FEMA to be amended through Finance Bill to provide control on capital flows as equity will be exercised by Government in consultation with RBI.
 - Proposal to create a Task Force to establish sector-neutral financial redressal agency that will address grievance against all financial service providers.
 - India Financial Code to be introduced soon in Parliament for consideration.
 - Vision of putting in place a direct tax regime, which is internationally competitive on rates, without exemptions.
- Government to bring enabling legislation to allow employee to opt for EPF or New Pension Scheme. For employee's below a certain threshold of monthly income, contribution to EPF to be option, without affecting employees' contribution.
- Monetising Gold**
- Gold monetisation scheme to allow the depositors of gold to earn interest in their metal accounts and the jewellers to obtain loans in their metal account to be introduced.
 - Sovereign Gold Bond, as an alternative to purchasing metal gold scheme to be developed.
 - Commence work on developing an Indian gold coin, which will carry the Ashok Chakra on its face.
- Investment**
- Foreign investments in Alternate Investment Funds to be allowed.
 - Distinction between different types of foreign investments, especially between foreign portfolio investments and foreign direct investments to be done away with. Replacement with composite caps.
 - A project development company to facilitate setting up manufacturing hubs in CMLV countries, namely, Cambodia, Myanmar, Laos and Vietnam.
- Safe India**
- ₹ 1000 crores to the Nirbhaya Fund.
- Tourism**
- Resources to be provided to start work along landscape restoration, signage and interpretation centres, parking, access for the differently abled, visitors' amenities, including securities and toilets, illumination and plans for benefiting communities around them at various heritage sites.
 - Visas on arrival to be increased to 150 countries in stages.
- Green India**
- Target of renewable energy capacity revised to 175000 MW till 2022, comprising 100000 MW Solar, 60000 MW Wind, 10000 MW Biomass and 5000 MW Small Hydro.
 - A need for procurement law to contain malfeasance in public procurement.
 - Proposal to introduce a public Contracts (resolution of disputes) Bill to streamline the institutional arrangements for resolution of such disputes.
 - Proposal to introduce a regulatory reform Bill that will bring about a cogency of approach across various sectors of infrastructure.
- Skill India**
- Less than 5% of our potential work force gets formal

skill training to be employable. A national skill mission to consolidate skill initiatives spread across several ministries to be launched.

- Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gramin Kaushal Yojana to enhance the employability of rural youth.
- A Committee for 100th birth celebration of Shri Deen Dayalji Upadhyay to be announced soon.
- A student Financial Aid Authority to administer and monitor the front-end all scholarship as well Educational Loan Schemes, through the Pradhan Mantri Vidya Lakshmi Karyakram.
- An IIT to be set up in Karnataka and Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad to be upgraded in to a full-fledged IIT.
- New All India Institute of Medical Science (AIIMS) to be set up in J&K, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh and Assam. Another AIIMS like institutions to be set up in Bihar.
- A post graduate institute of Horticulture Research & Education is to be set up in Amritsar.
- 3 new National Institute of Pharmaceuticals Education and Research in Maharashtra, Rajasthan & Chattisgarh and one institute of Science and Education Research is to be set up in Nagaland & Orissa each.
- An autonomous Bank Board Bureau to be set up to improve the governance of public sector bank.
- The National Optical Fibre Network Programme (NOFNP) to be further speeded up by allowing willing states to execute on reimbursement of cost basis.
- Special assistance to Bihar & West Bengal to be provided as in the case of Andhra Pradesh.
- Government is committed to comply with all the legal commitments made to AP & Telengana at the time of their re-organisation.
- In spite of large increase in devolution to state sufficient fund allocated to education, health, rural development, housing, urban development, women and child development, water resources & cleaning of Ganga.
- Part of Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC); Ahmedabad-Dhaulera Investment region and Shendra-Bidkin Industrial Park are now in a position to start work on basic infrastructure.
- Made in India and the Buy and the make in India policy are being carefully pursued to achieve greater self-sufficiency in the area of defence equipment including air-craft.
- The first phase of GIFT to become a reality very soon. Appropriate regulations to be issued in March.

BUDGET ESTIMATES

- Non-Plan expenditure estimates for the Financial Year are estimated at ` 13,12,200 crore.
- Plan expenditure is estimated to be ` 4,65,277 crore, which is very near to the R.E. of 2014-15.
- Total Expenditure has accordingly been estimated at ` 17,77,477 crore.
- The requirements for expenditure on Defence, Internal Security and other necessary expenditures are adequately provided.
- Gross Tax receipts are estimated to be ` 14,49,490 crore.
- Devolution to the States is estimated to be ` 5,23,958.
- Share of Central Government will be ` 9,19,842.
- Non Tax Revenues for the next fiscal are estimated to be ` 2,21,733 crore.
- Fiscal deficit will be 3.9 per cent of GDP and Revenue Deficit will be 2.8 per cent of GDP.

TAX PROPOSAL

- Objective of stable taxation policy and a non-adversarial tax administration.
- Fight against the scourge of black money to be taken forward.
- Efforts on various fronts to implement GST from next year.
- No change in rate of personal income tax.
- Proposal to reduce corporate tax from 30% to 25% over the next four years, starting from next financial year.
- Rationalisation and removal of various tax exemptions and incentives to reduce tax disputes and improve administration.
- Exemption to individual tax payers to continue to facilitate savings.
- Broad themes :
 - ◆ Measures to curb black money;
 - ◆ Job creation through revival of growth and investment and promotion of domestic manufacturing – “Make in India”;
 - ◆ Improve ease of doing business – Minimum Government and maximum governance;
 - ◆ Improve quality of life and public health – Swachh Bharat;
 - ◆ Benefit to middle class tax-payers; and
 - ◆ Stand alone proposals to maximise benefit to the economy.

Black Money

- Generation of black money and its concealment to be dealt with effectively and forcefully.
- Investigation into cases of undisclosed foreign assets has been given highest priority in the last nine months.
- Major breakthrough with Swiss authorities, who have agreed to:
 - ◆ Provide information in respect of cases independently investigated by IT department;
 - ◆ Confirm genuineness of bank accounts and provide non-banking information;
 - ◆ Provide such information in time-bound manner; and
 - ◆ Commence talks for automatic exchange of information.
- New structure of electronic filing of statements by reporting entities to ensure seamless integration of data for more effective enforcement.
- Bill for a comprehensive new law to deal with black money parked abroad to be introduced in the current session.
- Key features of new law on black money:
 - ◆ Evasion of tax in relation to foreign assets to have a punishment of rigorous imprisonment upto 10 years, be non-compoundable, have a penalty rate of 300% and the offender will not be permitted to approach the Settlement Commission.
 - ◆ Non-filing of return/filing of return with inadequate disclosures to have a punishment of rigorous imprisonment upto 7 years.
 - ◆ Undisclosed income from any foreign assets to be taxable at the maximum marginal rate.
 - ◆ Mandatory filing of return in respect of foreign asset.
 - ◆ Entities, banks, financial institutions including individuals all liable for prosecution and penalty.
 - ◆ Concealment of income/evasion of income in relation to a foreign asset to be made a predicate offence under PML Act, 2002.
 - ◆ PML Act, 2002 and FEMA to be amended to enable administration of new Act on black money.
- Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Bill to curb domestic black money to be introduced in the current session of Parliament.
- Acceptance or re-payment of an advance of ₹ 20,000 or more in cash for purchase of immovable property to be prohibited.
- PAN being made mandatory for any purchase or sale exceeding Rupees 1 lakh.

- Third party reporting entities would be required to furnish information about foreign currency sales and cross border transactions.
- Provision to tackle splitting of reportable transactions.
- Leverage of technology by CBDT and CBEC to access information from either's data bases.

Make in India

- Revival of growth and investment and promotion of domestic manufacturing for job creation.
- Tax "pass through" to be allowed to both category I and category II alternative investment funds.
- Rationalisation of capital gains regime for the sponsors exiting at the time of listing of the units of REITs and InvITs.
- Rental income of REITs from their own assets to have pass through facility.
- Permanent Establishment (PE) norm to be modified to encourage fund managers to relocate to India.
- General Anti Avoidance Rule (GAAR) to be deferred by two years.
- GAAR to apply to investments made on or after 01.04.2017, when implemented.
- Additional investment allowance (@ 15%) and additional depreciation (@35%) to new manufacturing units set up during the period 01-04-2015 to 31-03-2020 in notified backward areas of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana.
- Rate of Income-tax on royalty and fees for technical services reduced from 25% to 10% to facilitate technology inflow.
- Benefit of deduction for employment of new regular workmen to all business entities and eligibility threshold reduced.
- Basic Custom duty on certain inputs, raw materials, intermediates and components in 22 items, reduced to minimise the impact of duty inversion.
- All goods, except populated printed circuit boards for use in manufacture of ITA bound items, exempted from SAD.
- SAD reduced on import of certain inputs and raw materials.
- Excise duty on chassis for ambulance reduced from 24% to 12.5%.
- Balance of 50% of additional depreciation @ 20% for new plant and machinery installed and used for less than six months by a manufacturing unit or a unit engaged in generation and distribution of power is to be allowed immediately in the next year.

Ease of doing business – Minimum Government Maximum Governance

- Simplification of tax procedures.
- Monetary limit for a case to be heard by a single member bench of ITAT increase from ₹ 5 lakh to ₹ 15 lakh.
- Penalty provision in indirect taxes are being rationalised to encourage compliance and early dispute resolution.
- Central excise/Service tax assesses to be allowed to use digitally signed invoices and maintain record electronically.
- Wealth-tax replaced with additional surcharge of 2 per cent on super rich with a taxable income of over ₹ 1 crore annually.
- Provision of indirect transfers in the Income-tax Act suitably cleaned up.
- Applicability of indirect transfer provisions to dividends paid by foreign companies to their shareholders to be addressed through a clarificatory circular.
- Domestic transfer pricing threshold limit increased from ₹ 5 crore to ₹ 20 crore.
- MAT rationalised for FIIs and members of an AOP.
- Tax Administration Reform Commission (TARC) recommendations to be appropriately implemented during the course of the year.
- Education cess and the Secondary and Higher education cess to be subsumed in Central Excise Duty.
- Specific rates of central excise duty in case of certain other commodities revised.
- Excise levy on cigarettes and the compounded levy scheme applicable to pan masala, gutkha and other tobacco products also changed.
- Excise duty on footwear with leather uppers and having retail price of more than ₹ 1000 per pair reduced to 6%.
- Online central excise and service tax registration to be done in two working days.
- Time limit for taking CENVAT credit on inputs and input services increased from 6 months to 1 year.
- Service-tax plus education cesses increased from 12.36% to 14% to facilitate transition to GST.
- Donation made to National Fund for Control of Drug Abuse (NFCDA) to be eligible for 100% deduction u/s 80G of Income-tax Act.
- Seized cash can be adjusted towards assessee's tax liability.

Swachh Bharat

- 100% deduction for contributions, other than by way of CSR contribution, to Swachh Bharat Kosh and Clean Ganga Fund.

- Clean energy cess increased from ₹ 100 to ₹ 200 per metric tonne of coal, etc. to finance clean environment initiatives.
- Excise duty on sacks and bags of polymers of ethylene other than for industrial use increased from 12% to 15%.
- Enabling provision to levy Swachh Bharat cess at a rate of 2% or less on all or certain services, if need arises.
- Services by common affluent treatment plant exempt from Service-tax.
- Concessions on custom and excise duty available to electrically operated vehicles and hybrid vehicles extended upto 31.03.2016.

Benefits to middle class tax-payers

- Limit of deduction of health insurance premium increased from ₹ 15000 to ₹ 25000, for senior citizens limit increased from ₹ 20000 to ₹ 30000.
- Senior citizens above the age of 80 years, who are not covered by health insurance, to be allowed deduction of ₹ 30000 towards medical expenditures.
- Deduction limit of ₹ 60000 with respect to specified disease of serious nature enhanced to ₹ 80000 in case of senior citizen.
- Additional deduction of ₹ 25000 allowed for differently abled persons.
- Limit on deduction on account of contribution to a pension fund and the new pension scheme increased from ₹ 1 lakh to ₹ 1.5 lakh.
- Additional deduction of ₹ 50000 for contribution to the new pension scheme u/s 80CCD.
- Payments to the beneficiaries including interest payment on deposit in Sukanya Samriddhi scheme to be fully exempt.
- Service-tax exemption on Varishtha Bima Yojana.
- Concession to individual tax-payers despite inadequate fiscal space.
- Lot to look forward to as fiscal capacity improves.
- Conversion of existing excise duty on petrol and diesel to the extent of ₹ 4 per litre into Road Cess to fund investment.
- Service Tax exemption extended to certain pre cold storage services in relation to fruits and vegetables so as to incentivise value addition in crucial sector.
- Negative List under service-tax is being slightly pruned to widen the tax base.
- Yoga to be included within the ambit of charitable purpose under Section 2(15) of the Income-tax Act.
- To mitigate the problem being faced by many genuine charitable institutions, it is proposed to modify the ceiling on receipts from activities in the nature of trade, commerce

or business to 20% of the total receipts from the existing ceiling of ₹ 25 lakh.

- Most provisions of Direct Taxes Code have already been included in the Income-tax Act, therefore, no great merit in going ahead with the Direct Taxes Code as it exists today.
- Direct tax proposals to result in revenue loss of ₹ 8315 crore, whereas the proposals in indirect taxes are expected to yield ₹ 23383 crore. Thus, the net impact of all tax proposals would be revenue gain of ₹ 15068 crore.

Others

- Increase in basic custom duty:
 - ◆ Metallurgical coke from 2.5 % to 5%.
 - ◆ Tariff rate on iron and steel and articles of iron and steel increased from 10% to 15%.
 - ◆ Tariff rate on commercial vehicle increased from 10 % to 40%.
- Basic custom duty on digital still image video camera with certain specification reduced to nil.
- Excise duty on rails for manufacture of railway or tram way track construction material exempted retrospectively from 17-03-2012 to 02-02-2014, if not CENVAT credit of duty paid on such rails is availed.
- Service-tax to be levied on service provided by way of access to amusement facility, entertainment events or concerts, pageants, non recognised sporting events etc.

➤ Service-tax exemption:

- ◆ Services of pre-conditioning, pre-cooling, ripening etc. of fruits and vegetables.
- ◆ Life insurance service provided by way of Varishtha Pension Bima Yojana.
- ◆ All ambulance services provided to patients.
- ◆ Admission to museum, zoo, national park, wild life sanctuary and tiger reserve.
- ◆ Transport of goods for export by road from factory to land customs station.
- Enabling provision made to exclude all services provided by the Government or local authority to a business entity from the negative list.
- Service-tax exemption to construction, erection, commissioning or installation of original works pertaining to an airport or port withdrawn.
- Transportation of agricultural produce to remain exempt from Service-tax.
- Artificial heart exempt from basic custom duty of 5% and CVD.
- Excise duty exemption for captively consumed intermediate compound coming into existence during the manufacture of agarbathi.

Circular No.33/2015

Sub : Consumer Price Index Nos. for Industrial Workers for Kolkata for the Month of January to December 2014

Month	Consumer	Price	Index
	Base (1982=100)	Base (1960=100)	
January, 2014	1183	560/	
February, 2014	1172	5555	
March, 2014	1188	5631	
April, 2014	1208	5726	
May, 2014	1219	5778	
June, 2014	1219	5825	
July, 2014	1239	5873	
August, 2014	1249	5920	
September, 2014	1244	5897	
October, 2014	1260	5972	
November, 2014	1239	5873	
December, 2014	1244	5897	

GLOBAL ACRYLIC ACID MARKET GROWING AT CAGR OF 7.6% FROM 2014 TO 2020

Acrylic acid is an organic compound having characteristic tart or acrid smell. A large portion of acrylic acid is used as a feedstock for obtaining acrylate esters. Acrylate esters have a broad spectrum of application in paper treatment, plastic additives, textiles, sealants, adhesives, and surface coatings. Industries are developing and commercializing processes for producing acrylic acid from petrochemicals. Due to the rising price of oil globally, manufacturers are using bio-based techniques to produce acrylic acid and acrylates from renewable resources such as glycerol, sugar, etc. Renewable feedstock shows cost competitive outcomes as compared to petrochemical routes. The global acrylic acid market was valued at US\$11,006.6 mln in 2013, and it is estimated to reach US\$18,824.0 mln by 2020, growing at a CAGR of 7.6% during the forecast period (from 2014 to 2020). The global consumption of acrylic acid is anticipated to reach 8,169.0 kilo tons by 2020, as per bigmarketresearch.com.

The factors that are driving the growth of the market are soaring demand for superabsorbent polymers, widespread adoption of acrylic-based products in emerging

economies such as Asia Pacific and growing industries such as adhesives and sealants. Stringent government regulations are imposed on the use of acrylic acid due to increasing environmental concerns in regions such as North America, Europe, etc., to protect the environment and prevent occupational exposure of acrylic acid. Due to the potential restraints, the growth of the acrylic acid market is restricted. Producers of acrylic acid are focusing on research and development to find the bio-based roots for the production of acrylic acid. Moreover, commercialization of bio-based acrylic acid and saturated demand for PMMA resins in various industries would open doors for investors to invest in acrylic acid market; thus, creating lot of opportunities for the growth of acrylic acid market in the near future.

Acrylic acid has been in production for nearly 30 years. Demand for acrylic acid is increasing year on year due to its various end users in superabsorbent, adhesive, surface coating, etc. Apart from this, many new applications emerged due to commercialization of the manufacturing techniques of bio-acrylic acid. Acrylic acid market has huge potential in the future, as it would create a range of applications, namely in industries such as surfactants industry, surface coatings industry, adhesives & sealants industry, plastic additives & co-monomers, etc. Thus, understanding of the

acrylic acid market would provide intelligence about the entire market segment and it would thus, help the stakeholders to make strategic decisions. Acrylic acid derivative type market is segmented into acrylic esters, acrylic polymers and other derivatives. Acrylic esters is and would continue to lead the overall acrylic acid derivative types market throughout 2020 in terms of revenue generation. Acrylic polymers segment is anticipated to be the fastest growing segment during the forecast period. Acrylic Polymers are widely used for coatings binders, gun turrets, bomber noses, aircraft canopies, cosmetic industry, etc. Acrylic polymers is popular for its stability, superior technology and chemical purity due to which it is used in the applications where there is a need for resistance to aging & weathering, transparency and color stability. These factors are eliciting the growth of acrylic polymers. However, due to growing adoption of acrylic esters for producing adhesives, water-based paints, synthetic rubbers and synthetic resins, it holds tremendous potential for the growth of acrylic acid market during the forecast period.

Acrylic acid end user market is segmented into diapers, surface coating, adhesives and sealants, plastic additive industry, water treatment, textiles and surfactants. Currently, acrylic acid is majorly consumed in manufacturing diapers; this segment would dominate the global acrylic acid market through

Contd.Pg-19

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Symposium on Union Budget 2015-2016

On Monday 2nd March, 2015 a Symposium on Union Budget 2015 -16 was held at The Conclave, Kolkata under Mr. Pradeep Kr. Kedia, Chairman - Taxation Sub-Committee of IPF. The speakers were Shri Subhash Lakhota, Income-Tax Practitioner, Tax Planning & Management Consultant & Tax Guru – CNBC Awaaz who spoke on direct taxes and Shri Arun Agarwal, FCA, an expert on Service Tax & Excise who spoke on indirect tax. Each of the presentation was followed with an interactive discussion with members. The welcome address was given by Shri Pradip Nayyar, President – IPF. Shri Sisir Jalan, Hony. Jt. Secretary read out the bio-data of Mr. Subhash Lakhota and Mr. Ramesh Rateria, Vice-President read out the Bio-data of Mr. Arun Agarwal. Vote of Thanks was given by Shri Ashok Jajodia, Hony. Secretary. Mementos were presented by Shri Hansraj Bothra of M/s. Everest Sales Corporation, Shri B. L. Tak, Hony. Treasurer and Shri Ramesh Rateria, Vice-President, IPF to both the speakers. The event was financially supported by Linc Pen & Plastics, Everest Sales Corporation, Rateria Laminators Pvt. Ltd. and Unnati Writing Products Pvt. Ltd. Around 100 members participated in the programme. The event was followed by Hi-Tea.

GLIMPSES



IPF HOLI GET-TOGETHER

Sisir Jalan

Chairman - Social and Cultural Sub-Committee.

On Saturday 7th March, 2015 IPF organised a Holi Get together at Hotel Stadel, Salt Lake. The event was arranged by Social and Cultural Sub Committee of the Federation. The evening programme consisted of Rajasthani Folk Songs followed by Bollywood music. The venue was decorated in traditional and colourful decor. Members were welcomed by smearing Colourful Herbal Gulal and refreshing Thandai and Variety cocktails. Lavish buffet spread comprising of mouth watering chats, starters, delicious multi cuisine food and desserts were served throughout the evening.

Around 400 members, few also with their families attended the event and enjoyed the colourful and joyful evening. A rajasthani folk song and dance troupe lifted up the mood of the members and made the evening cheerful and fulfilled. Later in the evening another troupe took over the stage and belted out evergreen bollywood songs which enthralled the members to dance and sing.

President and Office Bearers team welcomed all the members personally.

The colourful and fun filled evening also gave members chance to interact with each other in a jovial mood which helped in increasing the fellowship of the industry. I also thank all the members who attended the programme and made it a grand success.

GLIMPSES





2020. Surfactants industry is the fastest growing segment, growing at a CAGR of 8.6% during the forecast period. Acrylic based surfactants are used as binders that enhance the flexibility, gloss and durability of the coatings.

Moreover, acrylic acid increases the shelf life of paints; improve the stability of freeze-thaw and mechanical stability. These factors are driving the demand for acrylic acid in surfactants industry. Acrylic acid geography market is segmented into North America, Europe, Asia Pacific and LAMEA. In 2013, Asia-Pacific was the largest revenue-generating region and it is forecast that the region would continue to dominate the revenue streams through 2020. LAMEA is the fastest growing region that is growing at a CAGR of 9.3% during the forecast period. LAMEA brings lot of opportunities for the growth of the acrylic acid market. The factors that are driving the growth of the market in the region are the widespread adoption of renewable roots for producing acrylic acid and growing industries such as coatings, sealants, adhesive, etc. Moreover, LAMEA has a lucrative market for the production of crude acrylic acid due to the presence of world's largest petrochemicals sites. These factors result in driving the demand for acrylic acid in LAMEA.

Source : Plastics News

GLOBAL POLYCARBONATE MARKET ESTIMATED TO EXPAND AT CAGR OF 6.2% UPTIL 2020

The global polycarbonate market was valued at US\$12.86 bln in 2013 and is anticipated to reach US\$19.59 bln by 2020, expanding at a CAGR of 6.2% between 2014 and 2020, as per Transparency Market Research.

Rising demand for light vehicles is projected to drive the polycarbonate market in the near future. Expansion in the global consumer electronics industry and increasing usage of thermoplastic polymers in the manufacture of electronic components is boosting the polycarbonate market. Furthermore, significant increase in demand for polycarbonates in packaging application and high growth in emerging economies is fuelling the polycarbonate market. However, volatility in prices of major raw materials is estimated to hamper market growth. Rising demand for bio-based and scratch resistant polycarbonates is likely to provide immense growth opportunities for the polycarbonate market in the next few years. In terms of volume, electronics application segment held the largest share of the global polycarbonate market in 2013. The segment accounted

for over 26% share of the market in 2013. Automotive is expected to be the fastest growing application segment in the next few years. Rising demand for light vehicles is projected to boost the automotive application segment during the forecast period. Packaging and construction segments are estimated to expand at moderate rates in the next few years.

Asia Pacific dominated the global polycarbonate market, accounting for more than 61% share in terms of volume in 2013. This can be ascribed to growth in automotive and electronics applications. The region was followed by Europe and Rest of the World (RoW). Demand for polycarbonate packaging in RoW is anticipated to increase at a moderate rate in the next few years owing to steady demand in automotive and construction applications. Key players in the polycarbonate market include Bayer MaterialScience AG, Chi Mei Corporation, Trinseo (Styron), Mitsubishi Engineering-Plastics Corporation, SABIC Innovative Plastics, Teijin Limited, Idemitsu Kosan Co. Ltd., Centroplast Engineering Plastics GmbH, Royal DSM, and Asahi Kasei Chemical Corporation.

Polycarbonate is a thermoplastic polymer manufactured using bisphenol A (BPA) and phosgene as the major feedstock. It can be easily molded and thermoformed to form various products. Polycarbonate

offers high impact resistance; however, it lacks the property of scratch resistance. Polycarbonate is highly transparent vis-a-vis many types of glasses. It can sustain major plastic deformations without breaking or cracking and have thermal stability over a range of temperature. Thus, various transformation processes such as extrusion with tube or cylinders and injection molding can be used to manufacture different polycarbonate products.

Source : Plastics News

POLYPROPYLE, ETHYLENE PRICES IN ASIA PEAK TO HIGHEST LEVELS SINCE DECEMBER

Spot prices for ethylene and propylene in Asia have risen to hit their highest levels since the start of December, according to ChemOrbis Price Wizard. Players attribute the rise in monomer prices to supply tightness ahead of a heavy cracker turnaround season in the region. Cracker operators in Asia are reportedly set to take over 3.7 mln tpa of ethylene capacity off-line between March and May for annual maintenance. Amid supply tightness, several players commented that demand had also improved as derivative producers wished to secure cargoes before the upcoming cracker turnarounds. Rising prices for ethylene and

propylene derivatives also encouraged monomer buyers to step up their purchasing activity. Players in Southeast Asia commented that availability within the region is particularly tight owing to reduced operating rates on the part of several regional cracker operators.

After witnessing steep declines throughout the last few months of 2014, spot ethylene and propylene prices have regained some lost ground and now stand at the highest levels seen since early December, according to ChemOrbis. Spot propylene prices on an FOB South Korea basis have jumped nearly US\$380/ton since late December after seeing a particularly steep drop at the end of the previous year. Spot ethylene prices on a CFR NE Asia basis, meanwhile, have risen around US\$120/ton compared with their year-to-date low point in early February.

In production news, South Korea's LG Chemical is reportedly planning to conduct a month long shutdown at the 900,000 tpa cracker in Daesan from March 15 to April 19. Samsung Total is also planning to conduct a 40-day maintenance at its 700,000 tpa cracker in Daesan in April. In Japan, Maruzen Petrochemical shut its 520,000 tpa cracker in Chiba for technical reasons earlier this week. Idemitsu Kosan will shut a 375,000 tpa cracker for 2 months sometime between April and June while Mitsubishi Chemical will shut a 475,000 tpa cracker in May

for a turnaround and expansion project. In China, BASF-YPC will conduct a two month shutdown at its 740,000 tpa cracker in the April-May period.

Source : Plastics News

ROTOMOLDED TOILET MAKER SEES CHANCE TO HELP IN SANITATION CRISIS

A 2013 United Nations study pointedly noted that more people worldwide have mobile phones than access to basic sanitation, but a South African rotational molding company wants to help change that.

Enviro Options Holdings Ltd. has been making versions of its rotomolded polyethylene toilets, the Enviro Loo, for more than 20 years.

For most of that time, it's been focused on problems of safe sanitation in its native land. But the last few years have seen business take off globally, as attention has grown on the major role poor sanitation plays in childhood deaths and poverty.

Since 2013, Enviro Options has expanded its staff from 30 to 150, and added more rotomolding capacity at its Johannesburg headquarters.

It's currently setting up a joint venture to start manufacturing in Ghana and is busily scouting for

partners in India, which it identifies as its biggest potential overseas market.

In an interview at a recent plastics conference in India, company executives credited work by governments, the UN's Millennium Development Goals and private groups like the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation with bringing more resources.

"You're seeing the issue popping up all over the world," said Rowan Snyman, international sales consultant for Enviro Holdings, at the Society for Asian Rotomoulding conference, held Feb. 1-2 in New Delhi.

The company says its plastic-bodied toilets shouldn't be confused with the portable bathrooms common at public festivals and construction sites in the U.S.

The Enviro Loo works without water or chemicals, and the company says it's odor-free, killing bacteria and rendering the waste safe without the need for sewer pipes or septic systems. The rotomolded tank, drying system and pipe can be housed in any structure.

Enviro Loo executives say their design creates internal air pressure that draws out smells, and they say plastics help it retain heat to dry out waste and keep the product cost-effective and simple enough to be made anywhere in the world.

"Rotomolding has always been our preferred technology," said Managing Director Mark La Trobe.

A global health issue

The rotomolded Enviro Loo tank system can be housed in almost any structure.

Globally, the UN says poor sanitation has major links to childhood deaths, malnutrition and income disparity.

The 2013 UN report said that 6 billion of the 7 billion people in the world have mobile phones, but only 4.5 billion people have access to proper sanitation.

"More people worldwide have mobile phones than toilets," the UN Children's Fund said, noting that some progress has been made, with 1.8 billion people gaining access to better sanitation since 1990.

But UNICEF called for renewed efforts, and said that 1.1 billion people worldwide still have to defecate in the open. That practice is strongly linked to childhood diarrhea, the second-biggest killer of children in the developing world, taking the lives of 750,000 kids under five each year, the UN said.

"This is a problem that people do not like to talk about," said UN Deputy Secretary-General Jan Eliasson, in a statement. "But it goes to the heart of ensuring good health, a clean environment and fundamental human dignity for billions of people — and achieving the Millennium Development Goals."

UNICEF Deputy Director Martin Mogwanja linked the problem to personal safety and poverty.

"This can also improve the safety of women and girls, who are often targeted when they are alone outdoors," he said. "And providing safe and private toilets may also

help girls to stay in school which we know can increase their future earnings and help break the cycle of poverty."

Improving dignity

Enviro Options, which is a for-profit company, got its start more than 20 years ago when La Trobe's father Brian developed his first portable toilet. The younger La Trobe said his father had careers as an automotive engineer and a dentist, and after retirement, served on a local city council in South Africa, where his portfolio was waste management.

"He wanted to improve the dignity of the toilet," La Trobe said.

The company has made 100,000 rotomolded toilets since 1993, but most of its production has come in the last few years.

It made 20,000 in 2014, is targeting 30,000 this year, and hopes to have at least 500,000 installed by 2020, manufactured with partners worldwide, he said.

"The business really turned around in 2005 and it's because of the Millennium Development Goals," La Trobe said. "It's really all about government funding."

Two years ago, Enviro Options decided to seriously expand beyond South Africa. Snyman says he joined as the company's first international representative a year ago.

In a speech at the Indian conference, he said the company is attracted by new Prime Minister Narendra Modi's "Clean India" campaign, which generated a lot of attention at the conference for its emphasis on public infrastructure like building bathrooms.

“We are here for the Clean India campaign,” he told delegates. “The government is taking great steps to pursue a sanitation agenda.”

“India is seen as the biggest market for us, just because my inbox gets filled up every day with inquires about our toilets from India,” he told Plastics News.

The Enviro Loo is not intended to replace flush toilets. Snyman acknowledges people often prefer water toilets, but he said governments will not be able to build pipes and infrastructure fast enough “in our lifetime” to meet the needs.

Water toilets also use seven to 11 gallons of water with each flush, giving the Enviro Loo an edge in places with real water scarcity challenges.

It’s working on designs that use solar power and catch rainwater to let people wash their hands. Its toilets have also been sold to parks and water scarce locations in North America and Australia.

Enviro Loo executives say they believe they have the only commercial product that can meet a challenge laid down by the Gates Foundation, to develop a toilet that over several years can deliver sanitation at a cost of less than five cents per person per day, including long-term maintenance.

La Trobe said the company approaches its work with a combination of wanting to make a profit and contribute to society. It said in a company white paper that 100 children under five die each day in South Africa from diarrhea.

“With all the shareholders as well,

key on their agenda is giving something back,” La Trobe said. “Yes, we’re a for-profit company but we have a ton of corporate social responsibility spending, and it’s time to give back.”

Source : Economic Times

HOW WILL THE GLOBAL HDPE MARKET FARE TILL 2022?

The global high density polyethylene (HDPE) market, with US\$61.8 billion turnover in 2014, is poised for an average growth of 4.2% per annum (p.a.), reaching US\$85.8 billion in 2022, according to market research company Ceresana.

The Asia Pacific region is by far the largest consumer of this important kind of plastic. Within the last eight years, it has increased its world market share from 33% to 44%. The region will in the future grow the strongest, though not to the same extent as in the past, said the report.

Eastern Europe and the Middle East experience a constant growing demand for HDPE. Within the last years, the markets in North America and Western Europe shrank but will now grow again. In the course of the next few years, North America is expected to manage a turnaround.

HDPE is most frequently used for the production of films, most of all packaging films, bags and sacks. In 2014, around 26% of the total consumption fell within the field of rigid packaging, e.g. bottles, canisters and covers. Another significant application

area is products for the construction industry, such as pipes and cables.

In Asia Pacific countries, extrusion dominates as processing method, due to the high film production and the strong construction industry. However, in North America and Western Europe HDPE is mainly processed with blow molding and injection molding, Ceresana reported.

Including swing plants, which can produce HDPE as well as linear low density polyethylene (LLDPE), the global production capacity for HDPE accounted for around 57.5 million tons in 2014.

For the coming years, numerous HDPE factories are planned. Although there are still a few smaller providers, already 57% of the global capacity account for the 15 largest companies (including joint ventures). Ceresana expected this market concentration will further increase over the next few years.

HDPE output in Western Europe is likely to fall due to the closure of production sites and an absence of capacity increases. In all other world regions, production will presumably increase. The largest increases will be expected in Asia, the Middle East and North America.

Africa and South America will have the highest growth rates, due to their low initial level. Western Europe will be increasingly dependent on imports, due to decreasing capacities. North America increases its net exports over the following eight years by presumably over one million tons. The most HDPE will be exported from the Middle East: net around 4.8 million tons a year.

Source : China Plastic & Rubber

PROJECTS FREEDONIA

Global demand for flame retardants is projected to expand 4.6% per year through 2018 to 2.8 million metric tons, valued at US\$ 7.0 billion, according to market research firm Freedonia Inc.

Gains will be stimulated by an acceleration in electronic product, motor vehicle, and wire and cable production, particularly in the US, Western Europe, and Japan as they recover from the recession-impacted 2008-2013 period.

In industrializing countries, the stricter enforcement of building codes will increase the market penetration for flame retardants in building materials, fueling sales increases, the report said.

Alumina trihydrate (ATH) was the most widely used flame retardant in 2013, accounting for nearly one-third of global demand, and is expected to retain its dominance in the product mix.

China will post the fastest growth in demand of any major national market and retain its position as the largest, accounting for nearly one-third of 2018 global flame retardant consumption. India and Thailand will also post strong demand gains.

"Rising urbanization, along with climbing personal incomes in these nations, will stimulate a heightened awareness of fire safety and more strictly enforced building codes," said Freedonia analyst Zoe Biller.

Central and South America and the Africa/Mideast region will also record above average sales increases for flame retardants, predicted the report. Demand in North America will rise at a faster pace than other developed areas due to a rebound in the US construction market, but will remain below the global average.

Flame retardant markets in Western

Europe and Japan, while returning to growth after 2008-2013 declines, will nevertheless trail the world pace of advance by considerable margins.

Freedonia projected that sales of flame retardants utilized in construction applications will record the strongest growth of any major market through 2018. The construction market will also account for the largest share of demand with 28% of the global total. A sizable rebound in US construction spending and rising flame retardant utilization rates in developing countries will spur demand.

As populations in developed and developing countries alike become more concentrated in urban centers, it will be increasingly important to strictly enforce building codes to reduce incidences of fire, bolstering flame retardant sales in such products as foamed plastic insulation and vinyl flooring. This will stimulate demand in related markets as well, increasing utilization in furniture, home electronics, and wire and cable.

Source : China Plastic & Rubber

STEEL SHEET DEEP-DRAWING, BACKMOLDING IN SINGLE STEP FOR PLASTIC-METAL HYBRID PARTS

The Institute of Forming Technology and Lightweight Construction (IUL) at the Technical University of Dortmund, the Institute of Plastics Processing (IKV) in Industry and the Skilled Crafts at RWTH Aachen University are jointly carrying out research into a process that involves the deep-drawing of metal and its backmolding with plastic for the production of hybrid plastic/metal structural parts.

Hybrid parts of this kind are being used increasingly as lightweight,

load-bearing structures in vehicle production. They consist of a deep-drawn sheet steel component with a thickness of around 1 mm backmolded with plastic. The plastic serves to increase the stiffness, and may also contain functional and/or fixing elements. One requirement for the reliable production of such hybrid parts is a suitable bonding agent, which is first applied to the steel component. This provides a cohesive bond that ensures a homogeneous stress profile in the hybrid part.

This combined process makes use of the closing motion of the injection molding tool to form the metal sheet, because the kinematics of an injection molding tool are similar to those of a deep-drawing die. This saves an entire process step. A metal insert is first formed by deep-drawing during the integrated process and is subsequently further molded into shape with the plastic melt.

At the heart of the process is the combined tooling technology which brings together the elements of the deep-drawing die with those of the injection molding tool. The drawing punch and draw die are the forming elements here. A clamping mechanism controlled independently of the injection moulding machine's clamping unit provides for controlled passage of the steel sheet and prevents any creasing on the deep-drawn part. The combined injection molding tool was fabricated by Herrmann Rausch Formenbau (Hösbach, Germany) and is available with immediate effect to the project partners IUL and IKV for their studies of the combined process.

The systematic analysis of the combined process is being funded via the AiF as part of Joint Industrial Research (IGF) by Germany's Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy (BMWi).

Source : Plastics Today

Karmic Hisab-Kitab

Dr. Devdutt Pattanaik

Most of us have played the board game, 'Snakes & Ladders'. The throw of dice forces you to move a set of steps forward. The point you reach can be the one where there is the picture of the mouth of a snake or is graced by the base of a ladder or it could be empty. If it is the mouth of the snake, then you tumble down backwards. If it is the base of a ladder, you are catapulted several steps ahead. If it is neither, then you wait for the next throw of dice to move forward (or backward).

The only thing that is in our hand is the throw of the dice. Everything else is luck, determined by the presence or absence of a snake or ladder. Fortune and misfortune are thus not in our hands, but determined by forces we have no control over. And we really cannot manipulate the throw of the dice. So effectively, nothing in the game is in our control. Known as gyan-chauper or mokshapatam, this game was created either by Jain monks or Hindu sages to explain the concept of karma.

Action Is a Gamble

Of course, it can be very depressing to know that our action (throwing of dice) is a gamble and the outcome of snakes and ladders is also a gamble. Everything is a gamble. It makes us feel helpless, like riding a car with no control over it. Could that be life?

Naturally, one does not want to play the game. But that is inaction. No participation, no engagement, no fun, no connection with other players of the game. That is the hermit's choice: to watch others play the game, and mock their excitement and depression at the outcome. But the wise householder, who has the wisdom of the hermit, participates in the game, without getting attached to the results, enjoying it, knowing that victory and defeat are determined by factors that are not in his control. It is all a game of probability.

The snake of misfortune that pushes us back is opposed by the ladder of fortune that pushes us ahead. Sometimes, the tail of the snake lands us just a step away from a ladder. Thus, fortune lurks in the corner of misfortune and vice versa. We never know what will come our way. Life is full of surprises, an adventure for all.

Where did the snakes and ladders come from? We are told it is karma, the process of Nature, created by a whole set of actions and reactions. An accumulation of good deeds results in a

ladder and an accumulation of bad deeds creates the snake. How can we do more good deeds and less bad deeds? No one knows. All we have in our hands is the dice, whose throw remains the same, whether it lands at the snake's mouth or the base of a ladder. There is no way to determine if an action is good or bad; if its reaction will be good or bad.

In the game of snakes and ladders, we can ride a wave and the wave can take us up or down. It is created by a host of natural forces. We simply ride it. We delude ourselves that we have created the wave. As Krishna reminds us in the Bhagwad Gita, 'You are not the doer. Nature is the doer. You are just the observer.'



We can say that our life is a karmic balance sheet, a set of fortunes and misfortunes, determined by actions in the past, either in this life or the next. But the sages will be mum on that. For no one really knows how our life is shaped. Some believe we create our fortune through action. Some believe our fortune is created by us by our past deeds. Or maybe, no one really plans or controls this rollercoaster game of snakes and ladders. All we have control over is how we perceive the experience. Are we excited by the fortune and disappointed by the misfortune? Do

we think we created the fortune or misfortune? Do we feel the world, God, nature or the game, owes us this fortune or misfortune?

Beyond Control

Moksha is realising that the world is essentially beyond human control, but not our emotions. We can try and control the game, manipulate our moves, and our victories, rationalise the events of the world. We can grant ourselves value as victims who have been tortured by the game or heroes who have conquered the game.

Or we can just accept that it is a game that everyone plays. Sometimes we are in, sometimes we are out. Sometimes we slip down and sometimes we rise up.

The fun part is observing our emotions and those of other players. And making friends across the board game we call life.

IPF NEW MEMBERS & CIRCULAR

IPF WELCOMES TO NEW MEMBERS TO ITS FAMILY APPROVED IN THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING HELD ON 27/02/2015

Name of the Company	Class of Membership	Membership No.
M/s Rawplast Impex	Life Dealer Member	LDR 100
M/s D. Saurabh Trexim Pvt. Ltd.	Life Dealer Member	LDR 101
M/s Lakhotia Metalizers (P) Ltd.	Life Manufacturer Member	LM 351

TO ALL MEMBERS OF THE FEDERATION

MEMBERS ARE REQUESTED TO SEND THEIR GRIEVANCES / PROBLEMS FACED ON VAT / CST / ENTRY TAX ETC. IN DETAILS ALONGWITH SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS TO THE IPF SECRETARIAT SO THAT WE CAN PUT THE SAME TO THE CONCERNED AUTHORITY.

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8B, ROYD STREET, 1ST FLOOR, KOLKATA – 700 016.

E-MAIL: office@ipfindia.org, FAX : 22176005

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MEMBERS WANT TO SET UP NEW PLASTIC INDUSTRY AND TO AVAIL SUBSIDY AND OTHER GOVERNMENT BENEFITS AVAILABLE FOR MSMES' MAY CONSULT WITH **MR. PINAKI SINHA ROY, EX-PROJECT MANAGER, DIC AT IPF SECRETARIAT, 8B, ROYD STREET, 1ST FLOOR, KOLKATA – 700 016 ON EVERY WEDNESDAY FROM 3.00 P.M. TO 5.00 P.M. WITH PRIOR APPOINTMENT.** INTERESTED MEMBERS MAY CONTACT DIRECTLY WITH THE IPF SECRETARIAT AND FIX AN APPOINTMENT AT LEAST 2 DAYS BEFORE THE SCHEDULED MEETING. MR. ROY WILL PROVIDE THE KNOWLEDGE REQUIRED FOR SETTING UP PLASTIC INDUSTRY UNDER MSME POLICY 2013 ISSUED BY DEPT. OF MSSE & TEXTILE, GOVT. OF WEST BENGAL.

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CIRCULAR NO. 34/2015

20th March 2015

The Federation has received the following applications for membership of the Federation :

1. a) Name & Address of the Applicant Firm : **M/S. NEO ESSEL DISPOWARE PVT. LTD.**
HMP House, 5th Floor, 4, Fairlie Place
Kolkata – 700 001.
- b) Class of membership : **Manufacturer member**
- c) Proposed by : M/s Rajda Sales (Calcutta) Pvt. Ltd.
- d) Seconded by : M/s Rajda Chem Pvt. Ltd.
- e) Name of Representatives : 1. Mr. Alok Goyal – Managing Director
2. Mr. Dilip Chouraria – Sr. Executive
- f) Items of manufacture : Manufacturer of Plastic Disposable Kitchenware,
Food Packaging & Printing, Zipper Bag, EPE Sheet etc.

2. a) Name & Address of the Applicant Firm : **M/S SERVO PLASTICS PVT. LTD.**
32, Ezra Street, Todi Corner
7th Floor, Suit No. 707
Kolkata – 700 001.
- b) Class of membership : **Life Producer member**
- c) Proposed by : M/s Servo Packaging Ltd.
- d) Seconded by : M/s Jalan Industrial Corporation
- e) Name of Representatives : 1. Mr. Sandip Jalan - Director
2. Mr. Bishnu Kumar Jalan - Director
- f) Items of manufacture : Manufacturer/Producer of Plastics Processed
Granules, Masterbatch and Filler.

3. a) Name & Address of the Applicant Firm : **M/S SERVO PLASTICHEM PVT. LTD.**
32, Ezra Street, Todi Corner
7th Floor, Suit No. 707
Kolkata – 700 001.
- b) Class of membership : **Life Manufacturer member**
- c) Proposed by : M/s Jalan Industrial Corporation
- d) Seconded by : M/s Servo Plastics Pvt. Ltd.
- e) Name of Representatives : 1. Mr. Sandip Jalan - Director
2. Mr. Manish Kumar Jalan - Director
- f) Items of manufacture : Manufacturer of Colour Masterbatches/
Compounds/HM & PE Films and Liners.

4. a) Name & Address of the Applicant Firm : **M/S MM VINIYOG PVT. LTD.**
11, Pollock Street. 7th Floor
Kolkata – 700 001.
- b) Class of membership : **Distributor member**
- c) Proposed by : M/s Accurate Turners Pvt. Ltd.
- d) Seconded by : M/s Kusum Management Services Pvt. Ltd.
- e) Name of Representatives : 1. Mr. Shiv Kr. Saraf - Chairman
2. Mr. Krishna Kr. Saraf- Managing Director
- f) Items of manufacture : Distributor for M/s Chemplast Sanmar Ltd. for PVC Resin and
M/s. Micro Polypet Pvt. Ltd. for PET Resin.

(Circulated in terms of Article 15 of the Articles of Association of the Federation)

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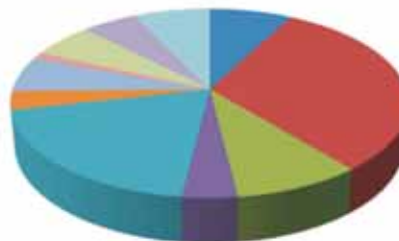
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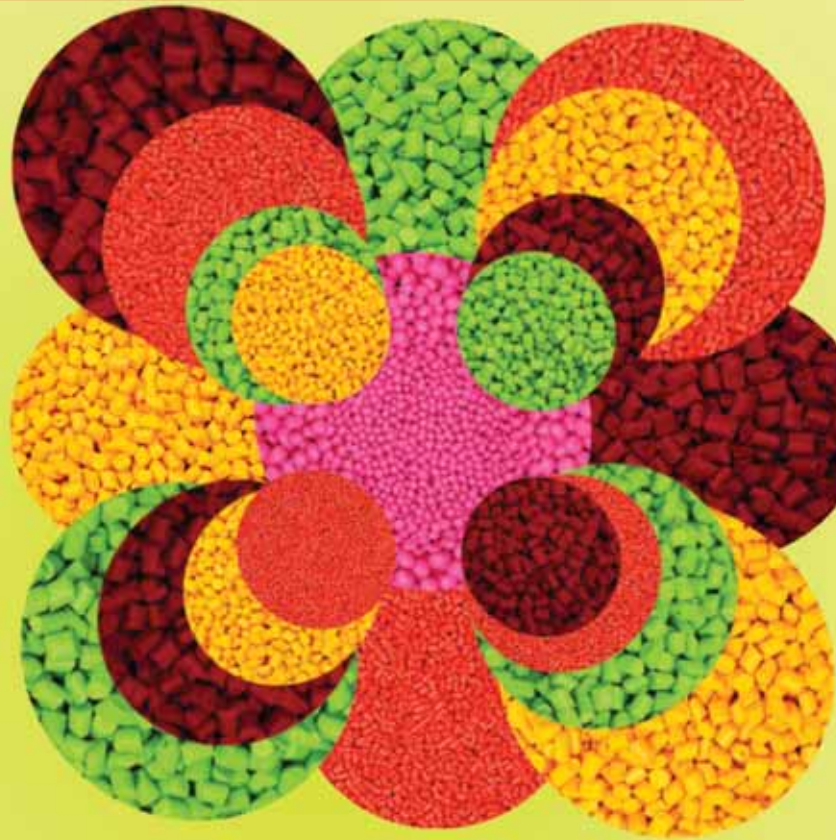
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